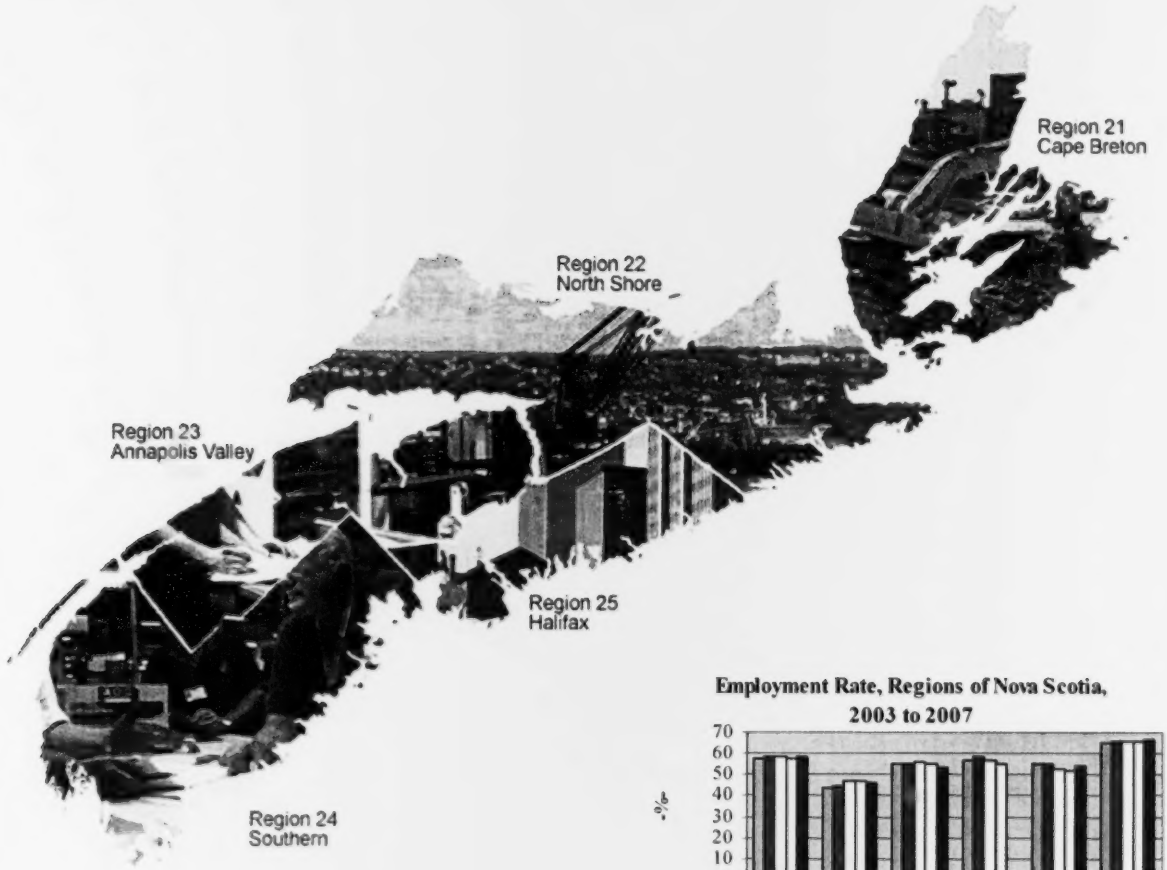
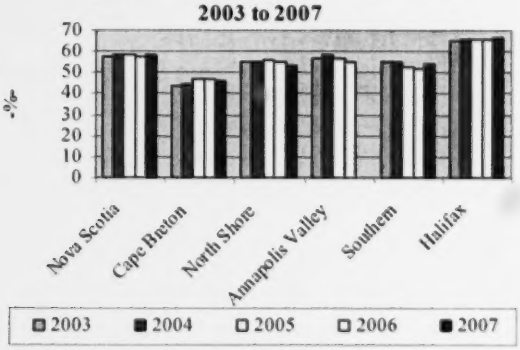
Labour Market Monthly

April 2008



Employment Rate, Regions of Nova Scotia, 2003 to 2007



NOVA SCOTIA

Finance

Economics and Statistics

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NOVA SCOTIA
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Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutional residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs; 3) a feature article; and 4) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2008

Data for:	*Release Date:*
January	February 8, 2008
February	March 7, 2008
March	April 4, 2008
April	May 9, 2008
May	June 6, 2008
June	July11, 2008
July	August 8, 2008
August	September 5, 2008
September	October 10, 2008
October	November 7, 2008
November	December 5, 2008
December	January 2009

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – April 2008

(May 2008 will be released June 6, 2008)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure. Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

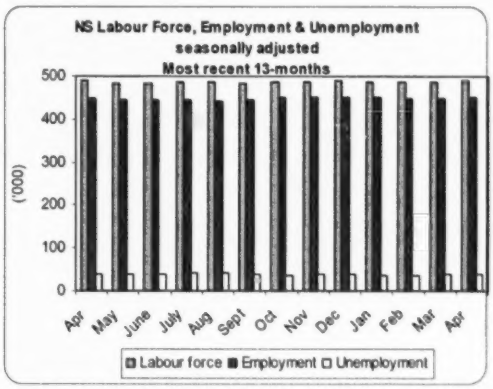
There were no specific quotes about the labour market activities of Nova Scotia in the press release by Statistics Canada.

Seasonally Adjusted (month over month and year over year)

In April 2008 Nova Scotia's labour force increased 0.6 per cent over March 2008 to 490,600 and increased 0.2 per cent over April 2007. Employment increased 0.6 per cent over March 2008 to 452,400 and increased 0.6 per cent over April 2007. Unemployment declined 0.3 per cent over March 2008 to 38,200 and declined 4.7 per cent over April 2007. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points over March 2008 to 7.8 per cent.

In Canada April 2008, labour force increased 0.1 per cent over March 2008 to 18.2 million and increased 2.0 per cent over April 2007. Employment increased 0.1 per cent over March 2008 to 17.1 million and increased 2.1 per cent over April 2007. Unemployment increased 0.4 per cent over March 2008 to 1.1 million and increased 0.2 per cent over April 2007. The unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points over March 2008 to 6.1 per cent.

On a seasonally adjusted three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in April 2008 was 4.9 per cent, a 0.1 percentage points increase over the previous month. In April 2008, the Halifax CMA rate stood as the lowest rate east of Québec (4.7%). The lowest unemployment rate, 3.1 per cent, was in Calgary, while the highest rate, 9.7 per cent, was noted in Saguenay.

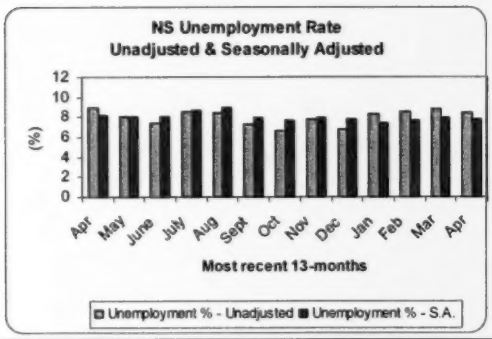


Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Trend – January to April (year-to-date)

A better performance in April pushed the employment growth trend to 0.5 per cent for the first four months of 2008. This is slightly stronger than the 0.4 per cent growth for the first quarter of 2008. All of this growth came from part-time employment, with a 3.6 per cent growth rate, while full-time employment had a decline of 0.2 per cent. The slower pace of the Canadian and United States economies during the fourth quarter of 2007 is keeping employment growth low. The slow pace of the US economy continued with an annualized real

GDP growth rate of only 0.6 per cent for the first quarter of 2008. This is the same growth rate recorded for the fourth quarter of 2007.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

The labour supply (labour force) for the first four months of 2008 increased 0.2 per cent over the same period in 2007. With only a slight increase in labour supply, the net impact on the labour force participation was a 0.1 percentage point drop to 63.7 per cent. This growth in labour supply is now well below the historical trend, suggesting that the structural change to Nova Scotia's population (an aging , slow growing population) is starting to have an impact on labour supply.

The net impact of labour demand, growing at a faster pace than labour supply, was a 2.7 per cent drop in the number of unemployed workers at 37,600 for the first four months of 2008. This has resulted in a 0.2 percentage point drop in the unemployment rate to 7.7 percent. The annual average unemployment rate for 2007 was 8.0 per cent.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
Average Year-to-date (Seasonally adjusted data)

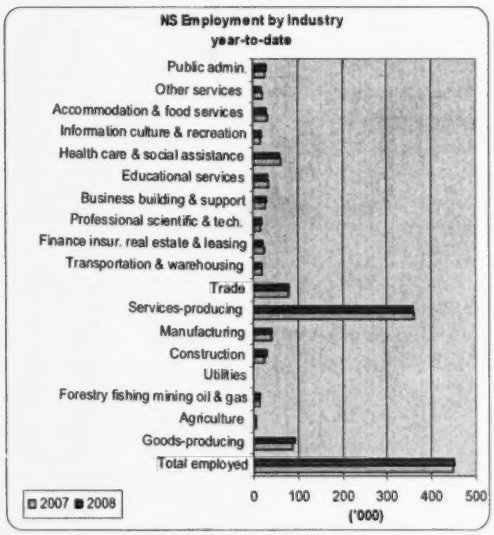
	Jan-Apr 2007	Jan-Apr 2008
Population ('000)	763.6	766.9
Labour Force ('000)	487.1	488.1
Employment ('000)	448.5	450.6
Full-time ('000)	367.0	366.2
Part-time ('000)	81.6	84.5
Unemployment ('000)	38.6	37.6
Unemployment (per cent)	7.9	7.7
Participation (per cent)	63.8	63.7
Employment (per cent)	58.8	58.8

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A review of employment growth by industry for the first four months of 2008 reveals that growth was concentrated in selected industries in both the goods and service sectors. The goods sector included Agriculture, Utilities, and Construction. The slower pace of the United States economy, coupled with the high exchange rate, can be seen in the 5.0 per cent drop in manufacturing employment.

For the service sector, the industries to report employment gains were Trade (wholesale & retail); Transportation and Warehousing; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Business, Building and Other Support Services; Information, Culture and Recreation; and Public Administration.

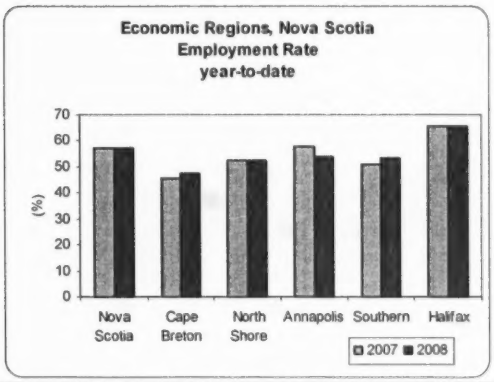
Employment grew by 5.5 per cent for the Goods-producing sector, while the Services-producing sector saw a decline of 0.7 per cent.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A geographical review of employment for the first four month of 2008 reveals only one of the five sub-provincial regions had a decline in employment levels—the Annapolis Valley region. The regions reporting growth included Cape Breton, South Shore, Northern Mainland

and HRM. It should be noted, however, that a four-month observation that is based on a three-month-moving average should be viewed with caution.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given the error estimates attached to smaller sampling sizes especially with the recent reductions to the overall sample size by Statistics Canada.

Feature - *2006 Census*—Place of Work & Mode of Transportation

2006 Census—Place of Work and Mode of Transportation

Journey to work, a component of output from the *2006 Census* release April 2, 2007 included data on *place of work* and *mode of transportation.* These characteristics are collected from the 20 per cent sample population for all non-institutional residents, 15 years of age and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005.

Users are cautioned to be careful in comparing Census data with other data sources, as differences occur in how data has been collected, definitions used, etc.; however, comparing the *2006 Census* results to the *2001 Census* data for Canada, Statistics Canada noted[1] a number of interesting journey to work trends.

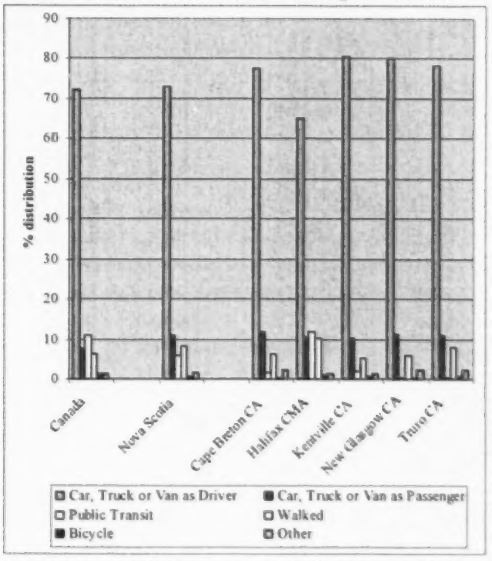
- workers are commuting further
- the number of drivers has increased; however, in comparison to the total employed labour force, a lower proportion are driving to work
- workers travelling as a passenger or using public transit is increasing
- the increase in the number of people working in suburban municipalities is increasing at a faster pace than the increase in number of workers in central municipalities

The Numbers—Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax CMA and Nova Scotia CAs

Mode of Transportation[2]*:*

The *2006 Census* mode of transportation data reported that, of Canada's 14.7 million total employed labour force, 72.3 per cent indicated they travelled to work as the driver of a car, truck or van; 7.7 per cent were a passenger of a car, truck or van; and 18.7 per cent used sustainable transportation (e.g., public transit, walked, bicycle—11.0%, 6.4% and 1.3%). While the total employed labour force in Canada increased 9.4 per cent from 2001 to 2006, those going to work as drivers of cars, trucks or vans increased 7.2 per cent; passengers of cars, trucks or vans increased 22.6 per cent; and those that used sustainable transportation rose 12.5 per cent (e.g., the increase in use of public transit, walking and bicycling was 15.4%, 6.6%, and 20.0%, respectively).

Total Employed Labour Force by Mode of Transportation, *2006 Census* Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax CMA and CAs of Cape Breton, Kentville, New Glasgow and Truro



Data Source: Statistics Canada, *2006 Census*, see Table 1 at end of article.

The mode of transportation to work reported in the *2006 Census* by Nova Scotia's 402,955 total employed labour force indicated 72.8 per cent were a driver of a car, truck or van; 10.8 per cent were a passenger of a car, truck or van; and 14.8 per cent used sustainable transportation (e.g., public transit, walked, bicycle—5.9%, 8.2% and 0.7%). While the total employed labour force in Nova Scotia increased 8.0 per cent from 2001 to 2006, drivers of cars, trucks or vans increased 4.6 per cent; passengers of cars, trucks or vans increased 21.9 per cent; and the use of sustainable transportation rose 16.5 per

[1] Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, April 2, 2008, Catalogue No. 11-001-XIE
[2] See Table 1 at end of article for further detail.

cent (e.g., the increase in use of public transit, walking and bicycling was 33.0%, 7.0%, and 15.6%, respectively).

From 2001 to 2006, the most substantive increase in mode of transportation for all Census Agglomerations of the province and in the Halifax Metropolitan area, with the exception of Kentville CA, was the use of a car, truck or van as a passenger.

In Kentville CA, sustainable transportation rose 29.8 per cent as a result of strong growth in the use of public transit (67.9%) and use of the bicycle (85.7%). Sustainable transportation in the Halifax Metropolitan area increased 18.9 per cent, powered by a 30.8 per cent increase in use of public transit, 7.6 per cent increase in the number that walked, and 17.0 per cent that used a bicycle.

Place of Work Status[3]*:*

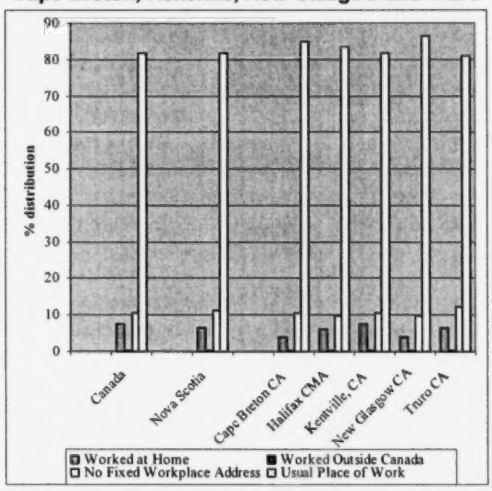
Data captured in the *2006 Census* related to place of work status for Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax CMA and the CAs of the province was generally very similar. Over 80 per cent of the employed labour force has a usual place of work. The following is the distribution of Canada's employed labour force by place of work based on the *2006 Census*: 7.7 per cent worked at home, 0.5 per cent worked outside Canada, 10.3 per cent had no fixed workplace address and 81.6 reported a usual place of work. Comparable figures in Nova Scotia were 6.4 per cent, 0.4 per cent, 11.3 per cent and 81.9 per cent, respectively.

In Nova Scotia from 2001 to 2006, the number of those that worked at home increased 3.1 per cent. In the CMA and CAs, increases were noted in Cape Breton CA (21.9%) and Halifax CMA (12.7%), there was no change in Kentville CA, and declines occurred in New Glasgow CA (4.6%) and in Truro CA (7.7%).

Although the number of employed labour force reporting that they worked outside Canada increased 11.8 per cent in Canada, Nova Scotia reported a decline of 19.5 per cent. Among the CMA and CAs of the province, the results were mixed—Halifax CMA (-33.4%), New Glasgow CA (-31.3%), Cape Breton (-22.6%), Truro CA (unchanged), and Kentville CA (+120.0%).

There was significant growth in the number of employed labour force that reported no fixed workplace address—Canada (29.1%), Nova Scotia (19.5%), Truro CA (31.8%), Kentville CA (27.5%), Halifax CMA (23.3%), Cape Breton CA (19.4%), and New Glasgow CA (12.5%).

Total Employed Labour Force by Place of Work Status, *2006 Census* Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax CMA and CAs of Cape Breton, Kentville, New Glasgow and Truro



Data Source: Statistics Canada, *2006 Census*, see Table 2 at end of article.

Commuting Distance (having usual place of work[4]*:*

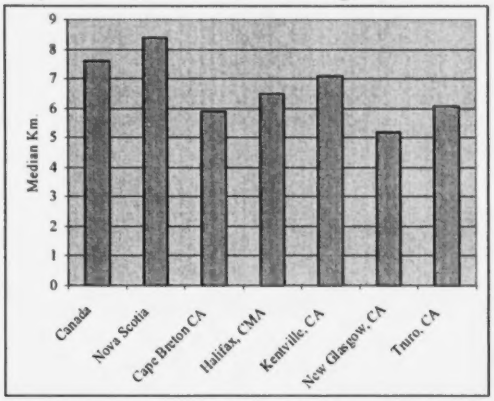
Census data pertaining to commuting distance refers to the distance between the respondent's residence and his or her usual workplace location. In 2006, over one-third of Canadians commuted less than 5 kilometers (km.), and over 20 per cent travelled 5 to 9.9 km. In Nova Scotia, 35.4 per cent travelled less than 5 km.; 19.2 per cent travelled 5 to 9.9 km.; 12.6 per cent travelled 10 to 14.9 km.; 16.5 per cent travelled 15 to 24.9 km.; and 16.3 per cent travelled 25 km. or more.

[3] See Table 2 at end of article for further detail.

[4] See Table 3 at end of article for further detail.

In 2006, the median commuting distance in Canada and Nova Scotia was 7.6 km. and 8.4 km., respectively. The median commuting distance in Halifax CMA was 6.5 km., while within the CAs of the province, it ranged from 5.2 km. in New Glasgow CA to 7.1 km. in Kentville CA.

Total Employed Labour Force By Median Commuting Distance (having a usual place of work), *2006 Census* Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax CMA and CAs of Cape Breton, Kentville, New Glasgow and Truro



Data Source: Statistics Canada, *2006 Census*, see Table 3 at end of article.

Further information related to definitions, concepts, data outputs, etc. are available in the *2006 Census, Journey to Work Reference Guide,* Catalogue No. 97-561-PWE2006003 and other numerous other published *2006 Census* releases that are noted at the following url. http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census/index.cfm

Table 1. Total Employed Labour Force, by Mode of Transportation, 2006 Census Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Census Agglomerations (CA) of Cape Breton, Kentville, New Glasgow and Truro

	Total Employed Labour Force			Mode of Transportation											
				Car, Truck or Van as Driver		Car, Truck or Van as Passenger		Sustainable Transportation							
								Total		Public Transit		Walked		Bicycle		Other	
			% Change		% Change		% Change		% Change		% Change		% Change		% Change		% Change
Place of Residence	#	% Distribution	2001 to 2006	% Distribution	2001 to 2006	% Distribution	2001 to 2006	% Distribution	2001 to 2006	% Distribution	2001 to 2006	% Distribution	2001 to 2006	% Distribution	2001 to 2006	% Distribution	2001 to 2006
Canada	**14,714,260**	**100.0**	**9.4**	**72.3**	**7.2**	**7.7**	**22.6**	**18.7**	**12.5**	**11.0**	**15.4**	**6.4**	**6.6**	**1.3**	**20.0**	**1.2**	**22.1**
Nova Scotia	**402,955**	**100.0**	**8.0**	**72.8**	**4.6**	**10.8**	**21.9**	**14.8**	**16.5**	**5.9**	**33.0**	**8.2**	**7.0**	**0.7**	**15.6**	**1.6**	**13.2**
Cape Breton CA	37,390	100.0	8.9	77.6	5.3	11.9	30.9	8.2	14.7	1.8	40.0	6.2	8.5	0.2	45.5	2.2	16.7
Halifax CMA	186,425	100.0	9.5	65.1	4.8	10.6	21.9	23.0	18.9	11.9	30.8	10.1	7.6	1.0	17.0	1.3	13.2
Kentville CA	11,505	100.0	11.0	80.6	7.5	10.3	28.1	8.0	29.8	2.0	67.9	5.3	17.1	0.6	85.7	1.2	17.4
New Glasgow CA	15,730	100.0	12.9	80.0	10.6	11.2	23.0	6.5	15.7	0.4	20.0	5.8	11.7	0.4	116.7	2.2	55.6
Truro CA	19,840	100.0	6.1	78.1	3.5	10.7	16.5	8.9	11.7	0.3	(14.3)	8.0	9.3	0.6	109.1	2.3	41.5

Cape Breton CA includes Cape Breton Regional Municipality; and Eskasoni 3 and Membertou 28B Indian reserves
Halifax CMA includes Halifax Regional Municipality; and Cole Harbour 30 Indian reserve
Kentville CA includes Town of Kentville; and Kings Subd. B and Kings Subd. C Census Subdivisions
New Glasgow CA includes the Towns of New Glasgow, Stellarton, Trenton and Westville; Pictou Subd. B and Pictou Subd. C Census Subdivisions; and Fisher's Grant Indian reserve
Truro CA includes Town of Truro; Colchester Subd. B and Colchester Subd. C Census Subdivisions; and Millbrook 27 Indian reserve

Employed Labour Force--persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, May 16 2006: (a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice, (b) were absent from their job or business with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.
Place of Residence--applies to the employed labour force with either a usual place of work or with no fixed workplace address.
Sustainable Transportation--includes public transit, walking and cycling.

Source: Statistics Canada, *2006 Census, Place of Work Highlight Tables: Table 1, Mode of Transportation* (20% sample), released April 2, 2008
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/highlights/POW/Index.cfm

Table 2. Total Employed Labour Force, by Place of Work Status, 2006 Census
Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)
and
Census Agglomerations (CA) of Cape Breton, Kentville, New Glasgow and Truro

	Place of Work Status											
	Total Employed Labour Force			Worked at Home		Worked Outside Canada		No Fixed Workplace Address		Usual Place of Work		
Place of Residence	#	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	
Canada	**16,021,180**	**100.0**	**9.0**	**7.7**	**4.6**	**0.5**	**11.8**	**10.3**	**29.1**	**81.6**	**7.3**	
Nova Scotia	**432,595**	**100.0**	**7.5**	**6.4**	**3.1**	**0.4**	**(19.5)**	**11.3**	**19.5**	**81.9**	**6.6**	
Cape Breton CA	39,120	100.0	9.2	4.1	21.9	0.3	(22.6)	10.5	19.4	85.1	7.7	
Halifax, CMA	199,555	100.0	9.4	6.1	12.7	0.5	(33.4)	9.7	23.3	83.7	8.1	
Kentville, CA	12,495	100.0	10.4	7.4	0.0	0.4	120.0	10.4	27.5	81.7	9.2	
New Glasgow, CA	16,405	100.0	11.9	3.8	(4.6)	0.3	(31.3)	9.6	12.5	86.3	13.0	
Truro, CA	21,275	100.0	5.1	6.5	(7.7)	0.3	0.0	12.2	31.8	81.1	3.1	

Cape Breton CA includes Cape Breton Regional Municipality; and Eskasoni 3 and Membertou 28B Indian reserves
Halifax CMA includes Halifax Regional Municipality; and Cole Harbour 30 Indian reserve
Kentville CA includes Town of Kentville; and Kings Subd. B and Kings Subd. C Census Subdivisions
New Glasgow CA includes the Towns of New Glasgow, Stellarton, Trenton and Westville; Pictou Subd. B and Pictou Subd. C Census Subdivisions; and Fisher's Grant Indian reserve
Truro CA includes Town of Truro; Colchester Subd. B and Colchester Subd. C Census Subdivisions; and Millbrook 27 Indian reserve

Employed Labour Force--persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, May 16 2006: (a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice, (b) were absent from their job or business with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.
Place of Work--applies to place of work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However if the person did not work during that week, but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.
Worked at Home--persons whose job is located in the same building as their place of residence, persons who live and work on the same farm, building superintendents and teleworkers who spend most of their work week working at home.
Worked Outside Canada--persons who work at a location outside Canada. This can include diplomats, Armed Forces personnel and other persons enumerated abroad. This category also includes recent immigrants, who may not currently be employed, but whose job of longest duration since January 1, 2005 was held outside Canada.
No Fixed Workplace Address--persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift. Such persons include building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc.
Worked at the Address Specified Below--persons who are not included in the categories described above and who report to the same (usual) workplace location at the beginning of each shift are included here. Respondents are asked to provide the street address, city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve, province or territory and postal code of their workplace. If the full street address was not know, the name of the building or nearest street intersection could be substituted. Teleworkers who spend less than one-half of their workweek working at their home office are asked to report the full address of their employer. Persons whose workplace location varied, but who reported regularly to an employer's address at the beginning of each shift, are asked to report the full address of the employer.

Source: Statistics Canada, *2006 Census, Place of Work Highlight Tables: Table 2, Place of Work* (20% sample), released April 2, 2008
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/highlights/POW/Index.cfm

Table 3. Total Employed Labour Force, by Having a Usual Place of Work, by Commuting Distance, 2006 Census
Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Census Agglomerations (CA) of Cape Breton, Kentville, New Glasgow and Truro

	Employed Labour Force			Commuting Distance									Commuting Distance
				Less than 5 km		5 to 9.9 km		10 to 14.9 km		15 to 24.9 km		25 km or more	
Geographic Name	#	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	% Distribution	% Change 2001 to 2006	Median km
Canada	**13,041,190**	**100.0**	**7.3**	**36.3**	**3.1**	**22.7**	**5.5**	**13.3**	**7.8**	**13.7**	**11.6**	**14.0**	**18.1**	**7.6**
Nova Scotia	**353,520**	**100.0**	**6.6**	**35.4**	**2.4**	**19.3**	**(0.6)**	**12.6**	**(0.8)**	**16.5**	**15.9**	**16.3**	**25.7**	**8.4**
Cape Breton CA	33,265	100.0	7.8	45.3	1.8	15.2	4.6	15.0	8.6	15.9	25.4	8.6	17.4	5.9
Halifax, CMA	166,570	100.0	8.1	40.7	6.9	25.7	7.8	12.4	0.4	14.2	12.2	7.0	26.3	6.5
Kentville, CA	10,185	100.0	9.1	38.7	16.9	23.2	(10.8)	11.6	(9.5)	7.2	20.7	19.3	41.2	7.1
New Glasgow, CA	14,145	100.0	13.0	47.9	11.4	26.0	16.5	10.8	(6.2)	5.9	(8.3)	9.5	78.7	5.2
Truro, CA	17,220	100.0	3.1	43.4	1.6	20.7	(5.8)	11.0	9.9	7.6	7.4	17.3	13.9	6.1

Cape Breton CA includes Cape Breton Regional Municipality; and Eskasoni 3 and Membertou 28B Indian reserves
Halifax CMA includes Halifax Regional Municipality; and Cole Harbour 30 Indian reserve
Kentville CA includes Town of Kentville; and Kings Subd. B and Kings Subd. C Census Subdivisions
New Glasgow CA includes the Towns of New Glasgow, Stellarton, Trenton and Westville; Pictou Subd. B and Pictou Subd. C Census Subdivisions; and Fisher's Grant Indian reserve
Truro CA includes Town of Truro; Colchester Subd. B and Colchester Subd. C Census Subdivisions; and Millbrook 27 Indian reserve

Employed Labour Force--persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, May 16 2006: (a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice, (b) were absent from their job or business with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.
Commuting Distance--refers to the distance, in kilometres, between the respondent's residence and his or her usual workplace location. The variable relates to non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information elates to the job held longest during that period.

Data for 2006 is for the first five months of 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, *2006 Census, Place of Work Highlight Tables: Table 3, Commuting Distance to Work* (20% sample), released April 2, 2008
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/highlights/POW/Index.cfm

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

(1st quarter 2008 will be released May 30, 2008)

Annual

In 2007, total wages and salaries were $15.4 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 4.5 per cent over 2006. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of $682.42 billion in 2007, exhibited a 6.3 per cent increase over a year earlier. In Nova Scotia, the 2007 figure represented 2.3 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
- Annual -

	($millions) 2006	2007
Canada	641,890.0	682,359.5
Nova Scotia	14,722.7	15,387.7

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In 2007, $3.3 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and $12.1 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 21.6 per cent and 78.4 per cent, respectively, of the total. Manufacturing and construction industries were the major components within the goods producing sector, 46.0 per cent and 35.3 per cent, respectively. The greatest contributors to the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries; trade; public administration; and health care and social assistance—at 20.0 per cent, 17.7 per cent, 17.3 per cent and 15.5 per cent, respectively.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
- Annual -

($millions – actual)

Industry	*2006*	*2007*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**3,167,270**	**3,328,476**	**5.1**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	311,508	297,785	-4.4
Mining & Oil & Gas	160,984	176,907	9.9
Manufacturing	1,486,485	1,529,661	2.9
Construction	1,068,844	1,175,681	10.0
Utilities	139,449	148,442	6.4
All Service Producing	**11,555,454**	**12,059.182**	**4.4**
Trade	2,046,753	2,140,867	4.6
Transportation & Storage	678,117	707,741	4.4
Information & Cultural	357,771	373,166	4.3
Finance & Real Estate	1,005,556	1,063,448	5.8
Professional & Personal Service	2,264,452	2,411,282	6.5
Educational Services	1,359,852	1,399,939	2.9
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,803,739	1,870,512	3.7
Public Administration	2,039,214	2,092,227	2.6

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(March 2008 will be released May 29, 2008

Year-to-date (January to February)

In the first two months of 2008, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 2.1 per cent over January to February 2007 from $669.50 to $683.72 per week. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 2.9 per cent, from $762.31 to $784.41 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings in January to February 2008 were 12.8 per cent less than the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 382,131 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in January to February 2008, a 3.0 per cent increase from the first two months of 2007. In comparison, Canada's January to February 2008 average weekly employment was 14.2 million, an increase of 1.9 per cent from January to February 2007.

Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date-
(all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($)		
2006 Jan.-Feb.	762.31	669.50
2007 Jan.-Feb.	784.41	683.72
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
2006 Jan.-Feb.	13,949,054	370,836
2007 Jan.-Feb.	14,210,045	382,131

[p] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

In the first two months of 2008, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 3.5 per cent over January to February 2007 to $837.87, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased 1.7 per cent to $656.47. For industries in which data is available, average weekly earnings in January to February 2008 ranged from $300.86 in accommodation and food services industries to $925.34 in public administration.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date -
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) ($)

Industry	2007	2008	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**669.50**	**683.72**	**2.1**
Goods Producing	809.41	837.87	3.5
Construction	770.70	783.99	1.7
Manufacturing	803.12	830.42	3.4
Service Producing	645.46	656.47	1.7
Trade	523.05	533.14	1.9
Transportation & Warehousing	755.87	754.61	-0.2
Information & Culture	840.88	818.25	-2.7
Finance & Insurance	X	X	X
Professional, Scientific & Technical	848.63	871.09	2.6
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	545.73	539.86	-1.1
Educational Services	728.93	722.81	-0.8
Health Care & Social Assistance	679.21	714.63	5.2
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	325.92	368.45	13.0
Accommodation & Food Services	297.45	300.86	1.1
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	495.64	525.31	6.0
Public Administration	895.81	925.34	3.3

[p] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(March 2008 will be released May 27, 2008)

Year-to-date (January to February)

In the first two months of 2008, there were 46,735 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular *EI* benefits. This figure is 3.3 per cent lower than the first two months of 2007. Nationwide, there were 866,170 beneficiaries, a 4.0 per cent decrease from January to February 2007.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date -

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
2007Jan.Feb.	902,220	3,057.7	48,315	144.9
2008 Jan.Feb	886,170	2,775.4	46,735	140.4

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia, a total of $140.4 million was paid in EI benefit payments in January to February 2008. This figure is 3.1 per cent lower than the benefits paid in January to February 2007. Nationwide, there was $2.8 billion paid in EI benefit payments in January to February 2008, a 9.2 per cent decrease from the same period in 2007.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

(1st quarter 2008 will be released May 29, 2008)

Annual

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that, there was an average of 116,644 public sector employees in Nova Scotia during 2007, a decrease of 0.5 per cent from 2006. The government portion decreased 0.8 per cent to 110,731, while the business enterprises portion rose 4.1 per cent to 7,912. The federal government figure was unchanged at 23,836. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia increased 0.1 per cent to 10,536 during 2007 as compared to the 2006 period.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
- Annual[P] -
(number)

Government	2006	2007	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	23,825	23,836	0.0
Military	*10,520*	*10,536*	*0.1*
Provincial General	11,520	11,586	0.6
Health & Social Services	29,601	29,869	0.9
Universities & Colleges	13,501	12,692	-6.0
Local General	11,316	11,570	2.2
School Boards	21,820	21,179	-2.9
Total Government	***111,584***	***110,731***	***-0.8***
Government Business Enterprises	***7,597***	***7,912***	***4.1***
Federal	4,734	4,998	5.6
Provincial	2,374	2,425	2.1
Local	489	489	0.0
Total Public Sector	**119,181**	**118,644**	**-0.5**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
- Annual[P] -
($'000)

Government	2006	2007	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	1,488,117	1,488,677	0.0
Military	*651,303*	*641,503*	*-1.5*
Provincial General	552.128	521,278	-5.6
Health & Social Services	1,221,214	1,228,037	0.6
Universities & Colleges	531,943	501,021	-5.8
Local General	298,359	305,045	2.2
School Boards	752,173	730,073	-2.9
Total Government	***4,843,934***	***4,774,133***	***-1.4***
Government Business Enterprises	***394,144***	***419,499***	***6.4***
Federal	307.883	329,951	7.2
Provincial	71,250	74,220	4.2
Local	15,009	15,332	2.2
Total Public Sector	**5,238,078**	**5,193,630**	**-0.8**

Q – quarter
Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Total public sector wages and salaries decreased 0.8 per cent in 2007 compared to 2006 to $5,193.6 million, with 91.9 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 8.1 per cent from government business enterprises.

Other Statistics Canada Labour Market Information Released during the past Month

April 7, 2008
- *School Board Revenues and Expenditures, 2004*, CANSIM Tables 478-0010 to 478-0012

April 8, 2008
- The Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO), *Financial Information of Universities and Colleges, 2006/2007*, Survey No. 3121

April 9, 2008
- Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series, *Earnings Inequality and*
- *Earnings Instability of Immigrants in Canada,* Catalogue No. 11F0019MIE2008309
- Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Research Papers, *High School Dropouts Returning to School,* Catalogue No. 81-595-MIE2008055
- Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Research Papers, *Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2007/2008 Preliminary Report*, Catalogue No. 81-595-MIE2008062
- Education Indicators in Canada: *Handbook for the Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, 2007, No. 1*, Catalogue No. 81-585-GPE2008001

April 10, 2008
- Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Research Papers, *Creative Input, The Role of Culture*

Occupations in the Economy during the 1990s, Catalogue No. 81-595-MIE2008064

- *Demographic Estimates Compendium, 2007,* Catalogue No. 91-213-SCB (this CD replaces the publication, Annual Demographic Statistics)

April 14, 2008
- Agriculture and Rural Working Papers, *An Index of Community Vulnerability: Conceptual Framework and Application to Population and Employment Changes, 1981-2001*, Catalogue No. 21-601-MIE2008088

April 15, 2008
- Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Research Paper, *A Decade-long Look at Registered Apprentices, 1993 to 2003,* Catalogue No. 81-595-MIE2008063

April 17, 2008
- Canadian Economic Observer, Vol. 21, No. 4, *Current Economic Conditions,* Catalogue No. 11-010-XPB
- *Construction Union Wage Rate Index, March* [illegible] CANSIM Table 327-0003 and 327-0004

Figure 5:

April 18, 2008
- *Leading Indicators, March 2008,* CANSIM 377-003

April 22, 2008
- *Canadian Social Trends, Study: Sleep Patterns of Canadians, 2005*, Catalogue No. 11-008-XWE, No. 85

April 25, 2008
- *Perspectives on Labour and Income: Retiring Together, or Not; Work-related Training*, Catalogue No. 75-001-XWE, Vol. 9, No. 4

April 29, 2008
- *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada, April 2008—Adult Learning in Canada: Characteristics of Learners; Why are the Majority of University*

Students Women?, Catalogue No. 81-004-XIE, Vol. 5, No. 1

April 30, 2008

- *Guide to the Labour Force Survey, 2008*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GWE
- *Labour Force Survey Products and Services, 2008*, Catalogue No. 71-533-XWE

May 1, 2008

- *2006 Census: Earnings, Income and Shelter Costs* (for detailed data product list see, *The Daily*, May 1, 2008, Catalogue No. 11-001-XIE

May 5, 2008

- *Income of Canadians, 2006*, Catalogue No. 75-202-XWE; *Income Trends in Canada, 2006*, Catalogue No. 13F0022XIE
- *National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey, 2007*, Survey No. 2935
- *Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics Electronic Data Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 75F0026XIE

May 6, 2008

- Science Statistics, Vo. 32, No. 1, *Research and Development Personnel, 1996 to 2005*, Catalogue No. 88-001-XWE

May 8, 2008

- *Employment Services Industry, 2006*, CANSIM Table 361-0001

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Annual Change	Unadjusted Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Annual Change
Canada								
Population ('000)	26,475.9	26,803.4	26,839.2	363.3	26,475.9	26,803.4	26,839.2	363.3
Labour force ('000)	17,889.7	18,216.0	18,239.8	350.1	17,699.4	18,000.4	18,050.9	351.5
Employment ('000)	16,788.2	17,116.8	17,136.0	347.8	16,575.7	16,845.2	16,915.5	339.8
Employment full-time ('000)	13,718.2	14,008.8	14,029.4	311.2	13,410.1	13,570.6	13,707.2	297.1
Employment part-time ('000)	3,070.0	3,108.0	3,106.6	36.6	3,165.6	3,274.6	3,208.2	42.6
Unemployment ('000)	1,101.5	1,099.2	1,103.8	2.3	1,123.7	1,155.2	1,135.4	11.7
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	6.0	6.1	(0.1)	6.3	6.4	6.3	-
Participation rate (%)	67.6	68.0	68.0	0.4	66.9	67.2	67.3	0.4
Employment rate (%)	63.4	63.9	63.8	0.4	62.6	62.8	63.0	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Population ('000)	424.9	425.4	425.6	0.7	424.9	425.4	425.6	0.7
Labour force ('000)	251.7	253.1	257.6	5.9	245.7	242.1	253.2	7.5
Employment ('000)	218.6	221.3	223.7	5.1	207.7	207.3	213.0	5.3
Employment full-time ('000)	187.9	187.4	189.1	1.2	176.5	171.4	177.5	1.0
Employment part-time ('000)	30.7	34.0	34.6	3.9	31.3	35.9	35.5	4.2
Unemployment ('000)	33.1	31.8	33.9	0.8	38.0	34.8	40.2	2.2
Unemployment rate (%)	13.2	12.6	13.2	-	15.5	14.4	15.9	0.4
Participation rate (%)	59.2	59.5	60.5	1.3	57.8	56.9	59.5	1.7
Employment rate (%)	51.4	52.0	52.6	1.2	48.9	48.7	50.0	1.1
Prince Edward Island								
Population ('000)	112.9	113.8	114.0	1.1	112.9	113.8	114.0	1.1
Labour force ('000)	77.5	79.1	79.4	1.9	75.6	76.3	78.3	2.7
Employment ('000)	70.0	71.0	70.4	0.4	65.8	66.8	66.5	0.7
Employment full-time ('000)	58.2	58.8	59.4	1.2	53.2	53.5	54.9	1.7
Employment part-time ('000)	11.8	12.1	11.0	(0.8)	12.6	13.2	11.6	(1.0)
Unemployment ('000)	7.5	8.2	8.9	1.4	9.8	9.6	11.8	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	10.4	11.2	1.5	13.0	12.6	15.1	2.1
Participation rate (%)	68.6	69.5	69.6	1.0	67.0	67.0	68.7	1.7
Employment rate (%)	62.0	62.4	61.8	(0.2)	58.3	58.7	58.3	-
Nova Scotia								
Population ('000)	763.6	767.0	767.7	4.1	763.6	767.0	767.7	4.1
Labour force ('000)	489.6	487.7	490.6	1.0	485.6	478.3	488.1	2.5
Employment ('000)	449.5	449.5	452.4	2.9	442.5	436.1	447.0	4.5
Employment full-time ('000)	366.7	365.3	369.1	2.4	356.5	348.7	361.6	5.1
Employment part-time ('000)	82.8	84.1	83.3	0.5	86.0	87.3	85.3	(0.7)
Unemployment ('000)	40.1	38.3	38.2	(1.9)	43.0	42.2	41.1	(1.9)
Unemployment rate (%)	8.2	7.9	7.8	(0.4)	8.9	8.8	8.4	(0.5)
Participation rate (%)	64.1	63.6	63.9	(0.2)	63.6	62.4	63.6	-
Employment rate (%)	58.9	58.6	58.9	-	57.9	56.9	58.2	0.3

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Annual Change	Unadjusted Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Annual Change
New Brunswick								
Population ('000)	612.5	616.6	617.0	4.5	612.5	616.6	617.0	4.5
Labour force ('000)	391.9	400.2	400.6	8.7	383.6	388.7	393.5	9.9
Employment ('000)	362.7	366.3	367.3	4.6	349.9	352.0	354.7	4.8
Employment full-time ('000)	305.7	310.3	309.3	3.6	289.6	291.7	292.3	2.7
Employment part-time ('000)	57.0	56.1	57.9	0.9	60.3	60.3	62.4	2.1
Unemployment ('000)	29.2	33.9	33.3	4.1	33.7	36.7	38.8	5.1
Unemployment rate (%)	7.5	8.5	8.3	0.8	8.8	9.4	9.9	1.1
Participation rate (%)	64.0	64.9	64.9	0.9	62.6	63.0	63.8	1.2
Employment rate (%)	59.2	59.4	59.5	0.3	57.1	57.1	57.5	0.4
Quebec								
Population ('000)	6,303.5	6,353.5	6,358.9	55.4	6,303.5	6,353.5	6,358.9	55.4
Labour force ('000)	4,140.3	4,191.4	4,183.5	43.2	4,097.5	4,139.2	4,138.2	40.7
Employment ('000)	3,840.4	3,887.3	3,867.5	27.1	3,785.4	3,809.5	3,805.8	20.4
Employment full-time ('000)	3,130.8	3,164.0	3,154.2	23.4	3,047.6	3,039.3	3,065.8	18.2
Employment part-time ('000)	709.5	723.3	713.3	3.8	737.8	770.3	740.0	2.2
Unemployment ('000)	299.9	304.1	315.9	16.0	312.1	329.6	332.4	20.3
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	7.3	7.6	0.4	7.6	8.0	8.0	0.4
Participation rate (%)	65.7	66.0	65.8	0.1	65.0	65.1	65.1	0.1
Employment rate (%)	60.9	61.2	60.8	(0.1)	60.1	60.0	59.8	(0.3)
Ontario								
Population ('000)	10,331.7	10,459.9	10,474.4	142.7	10,331.7	10,459.9	10,474.4	142.7
Labour force ('000)	7,020.4	7,146.3	7,153.2	132.8	6,945.0	7,068.3	7,073.2	128.2
Employment ('000)	6,554.8	6,688.2	6,700.4	145.6	6,489.2	6,586.4	6,629.2	140.0
Employment full-time ('000)	5,361.2	5,470.6	5,481.4	120.2	5,265.5	5,313.1	5,375.6	110.1
Employment part-time ('000)	1,193.6	1,217.6	1,219.0	25.4	1,223.7	1,273.3	1,253.6	29.9
Unemployment ('000)	465.7	458.0	452.8	(12.9)	455.8	481.8	444.0	(11.8)
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	6.4	6.3	(0.3)	6.6	6.8	6.3	(0.3)
Participation rate (%)	68.0	68.3	68.3	0.3	67.2	67.6	67.5	0.3
Employment rate (%)	63.4	63.9	64.0	0.6	62.8	63.0	63.3	0.5
Manitoba								
Population ('000)	896.8	905.9	907.3	10.5	896.8	905.9	907.3	10.5
Labour force ('000)	622.9	630.1	636.0	13.1	618.9	622.6	633.7	14.8
Employment ('000)	593.2	602.7	611.7	18.5	587.0	594.2	606.6	19.6
Employment full-time ('000)	473.5	494.0	491.3	17.8	463.0	477.5	479.8	16.8
Employment part-time ('000)	119.6	108.7	120.4	0.8	124.0	116.7	126.8	2.8
Unemployment ('000)	29.8	27.4	24.3	(5.5)	31.9	28.5	27.1	(4.8)
Unemployment rate (%)	4.8	4.3	3.8	(1.0)	5.2	4.6	4.3	(0.9)
Participation rate (%)	69.5	69.6	70.1	0.6	69.0	68.7	69.8	0.8
Employment rate (%)	66.1	66.5	67.4	1.3	65.5	65.6	66.9	1.4
Saskatchewan								
Population ('000)	748.6	762.2	763.7	15.1	748.6	762.2	763.7	15.1
Labour force ('000)	523.3	529.9	533.0	9.7	516.6	523.0	526.7	10.1
Employment ('000)	501.9	508.2	510.1	8.2	494.4	500.1	503.1	8.7
Employment full-time ('000)	402.4	418.4	420.1	17.7	393.1	403.8	410.4	17.3
Employment part-time ('000)	99.4	89.8	90.0	(9.4)	101.4	96.2	92.8	(8.6)
Unemployment ('000)	21.4	21.8	22.8	1.4	22.2	22.9	23.6	1.4
Unemployment rate (%)	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	0.2
Participation rate (%)	69.9	69.5	69.8	(0.1)	69.0	68.6	69.0	-
Employment rate (%)	67.0	66.7	66.8	(0.2)	66.0	65.6	65.9	(0.1)

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change
				Alberta				
Population ('000)	2,724.5	2,779.2	2,783.8	59.3	2,724.5	2,779.2	2,783.8	59.3
Labour force ('000)	2,018.6	2,075.9	2,076.5	57.9	1,997.7	2,054.6	2,052.9	55.2
Employment ('000)	1,950.2	2,004.5	2,008.1	57.9	1,927.9	1,987.6	1,985.1	57.2
Employment full-time ('000)	1,637.3	1,695.7	1,695.6	58.3	1,600.5	1,657.3	1,658.0	57.5
Employment part-time ('000)	312.9	308.8	312.5	(0.4)	327.4	330.3	327.0	(0.4)
Unemployment ('000)	68.4	71.4	68.5	0.1	69.8	67.0	67.8	(2.0)
Unemployment rate (%)	3.4	3.4	3.3	(0.1)	3.5	3.3	3.3	(0.2)
Participation rate (%)	74.1	74.7	74.6	0.5	73.3	73.9	73.7	0.4
Employment rate (%)	71.6	72.1	72.1	0.5	70.8	71.5	71.3	0.5
				British Columbia				
Population ('000)	3,557.1	3,619.9	3,626.9	69.8	3,557.1	3,619.9	3,626.9	69.8
Labour force ('000)	2,353.6	2,422.2	2,429.4	75.8	2,333.3	2,407.4	2,413.2	79.9
Employment ('000)	2,247.1	2,317.9	2,324.3	77.2	2,225.9	2,305.3	2,304.5	78.6
Employment full-time ('000)	1,794.6	1,843.7	1,859.6	65.0	1,764.7	1,814.2	1,831.3	66.6
Employment part-time ('000)	452.5	474.2	464.7	12.2	461.2	491.1	473.2	12.0
Unemployment ('000)	106.5	104.4	105.1	(1.4)	107.4	102.1	108.7	1.3
Unemployment rate (%)	4.5	4.3	4.3	(0.2)	4.6	4.2	4.5	(0.1)
Participation rate (%)	66.2	66.9	67.0	0.8	65.6	66.5	66.5	0.9
Employment rate (%)	63.2	64.0	64.1	0.9	62.6	63.7	63.5	0.9

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Haifax CMA

Characteristics	Canada 3-month moving average, unadjusted Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Annual Change	Nova Scotia 3-month moving average, unadjusted Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,444.1	26,776.7	26,805.8	361.7	763.6	766.6	767.1	3.5
Labour force ('000)	17,645.7	17,914.3	17,986.6	340.9	478.7	475.8	479.8	1.1
Employment ('000)	16,509.2	16,788.8	16,857.0	347.8	436.5	435.0	438.4	1.9
Employment full-time ('000)	13,306.8	13,545.0	13,613.3	306.5	351.0	347.2	351.9	0.9
Employment part-time ('000)	3,202.4	3,243.8	3,243.8	41.4	85.5	87.8	86.5	1.0
Unemployment ('000)	1,136.5	1,125.5	1,129.6	(6.9)	42.2	40.8	41.4	(0.8)
Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	6.3	6.3	(0.1)	8.8	8.6	8.6	(0.2)
Participation rate (%)	66.7	66.9	67.1	0.4	62.7	62.1	62.5	(0.2)
Employment rate (%)	62.4	62.7	62.9	0.5	57.2	56.7	57.2	-
	1230 - Annapolis Valley				**1210 - Cape Breton**			
Population ('000)	100.0	100.7	100.8	0.8	116.5	115.8	115.8	(0.7)
Labour force ('000)	63.1	60.0	60.9	(2.2)	62.4	64.1	64.6	2.2
Employment ('000)	58.1	53.0	54.8	(3.3)	52.5	54.5	54.8	2.3
Employment full-time ('000)	44.6	42.8	44.6	-	42.5	42.2	42.6	0.1
Employment part-time ('000)	13.5	10.3	10.3	(3.2)	9.9	12.4	12.2	2.3
Unemployment ('000)	4.9	7.0	6.0	1.1	10.0	9.6	9.8	(0.2)
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	11.7	9.9	2.1	16.0	15.0	15.2	(0.8)
Participation rate (%)	63.1	59.6	60.4	(2.7)	53.6	55.4	55.8	2.2
Employment rate (%)	58.1	52.6	54.4	(3.7)	45.1	47.1	47.3	2.2
	1250 - Halifax County				**Halifax Metro (CMA)**			
Population ('000)	312.6	315.3	315.7	3.1	312.6	315.3	315.7	3.1
Labour force ('000)	216.1	215.6	216.6	0.5	216.1	215.6	216.6	0.5
Employment ('000)	204.9	204.6	205.5	0.6	204.9	204.6	205.5	0.6
Employment full-time ('000)	166.3	162.7	165.0	(1.3)	166.3	162.7	165.0	(1.3)
Employment part-time ('000)	38.5	41.9	40.5	2.0	38.5	41.9	40.5	2.0
Unemployment ('000)	11.2	11.0	11.1	(0.1)	11.2	11.0	11.1	(0.1)
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	5.1	5.1	(0.1)	5.2	5.1	5.1	(0.1)
Participation rate (%)	69.1	68.4	68.6	63.4	69.1	68.4	68.6	63.4
Employment rate (%)	65.5	64.9	65.1	(4.0)	65.5	64.9	65.1	(4.0)
	1220 - North Shore				**1240 - Southern**			
Population ('000)	130.9	131.2	131.2	0.3	103.6	103.5	103.6	-
Labour force ('000)	76.5	75.4	76.2	(0.3)	60.6	60.8	61.5	0.9
Employment ('000)	67.3	68.2	68.4	1.1	53.7	54.7	54.8	1.1
Employment full-time ('000)	55.9	56.0	56.9	1.0	41.6	43.5	42.8	1.2
Employment part-time ('000)	11.4	12.1	11.5	0.1	12.1	11.2	12.0	(0.1)
Unemployment ('000)	9.2	7.3	7.8	(1.4)	6.9	6.0	6.7	(0.2)
Unemployment rate (%)	12.0	9.7	10.2	(1.8)	11.4	9.9	10.9	(0.5)
Participation rate (%)	58.4	57.5	58.1	46.1	58.5	58.7	59.4	0.9
Employment rate (%)	51.4	52.0	52.1	(6.3)	51.8	52.9	52.9	1.1

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change
Canada	**16,788.2**	17,116.8	17,136.0	**347.8**	**13,718.2**	14,008.8	14,029.4	**311.2**	**3,070.0**	3,108.0	3,106.6	**36.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.6	221.3	223.7	**5.1**	187.9	187.4	189.1	**1.2**	30.7	34.0	34.6	**3.9**
Prince Edward Island	70.0	71.0	70.4	**0.4**	58.2	58.8	59.4	**1.2**	11.8	12.1	11.0	**(0.8)**
Nova Scotia	**449.5**	449.5	452.4	**2.9**	**366.7**	365.3	369.1	**2.4**	**82.8**	84.1	83.3	**0.5**
New Brunswick	362.7	366.3	367.3	**4.6**	305.7	310.3	309.3	**3.6**	57.0	56.1	57.9	**0.9**
Quebec	3,840.4	3,887.3	3,867.5	**27.1**	3,130.8	3,164.0	3,154.2	**23.4**	709.5	723.3	713.3	**3.8**
Ontario	6,554.8	6,688.2	6,700.4	**145.6**	5,361.2	5,470.6	5,481.4	**120.2**	1,193.6	1,217.6	1,219.0	**25.4**
Manitoba	593.2	602.7	611.7	**18.5**	473.5	494.0	491.3	**17.8**	119.6	108.7	120.4	**0.8**
Saskatchewan	501.9	508.2	510.1	**8.2**	402.4	418.4	420.1	**17.7**	99.4	89.8	90.0	**(9.4)**
Alberta	1,950.2	2,004.5	2,008.1	**57.9**	1,637.3	1,695.7	1,695.6	**58.3**	312.9	308.8	312.5	**(0.4)**
British Columbia	2,247.1	2,317.9	2,324.3	**77.2**	1,794.6	1,843.7	1,859.6	**65.0**	452.5	474.2	464.7	**12.2**

Employment - Actual (000's)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change
Canada	**16,575.7**	16,845.2	16,915.5	**339.8**	**13,410.1**	13,570.6	13,707.2	**297.1**	**3,165.6**	3,274.6	3,208.2	**42.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	207.7	207.3	213.0	**5.3**	176.5	171.4	177.5	**1.0**	31.3	35.9	35.5	**4.2**
Prince Edward Island	65.8	66.8	66.5	**0.7**	53.2	53.5	54.9	**1.7**	12.6	13.2	11.6	**(1.0)**
Nova Scotia	**442.5**	436.1	447.0	**4.5**	**356.5**	348.7	361.6	**5.1**	**86.0**	87.3	85.3	**(0.7)**
New Brunswick	349.9	352.0	354.7	**4.8**	289.6	291.7	292.3	**2.7**	60.3	60.3	62.4	**2.1**
Quebec	3,785.4	3,809.5	3,805.8	**20.4**	3,047.6	3,039.3	3,065.8	**18.2**	737.8	770.3	740.0	**2.2**
Ontario	6,489.2	6,586.4	6,629.2	**140.0**	5,265.5	5,313.1	5,375.6	**110.1**	1,223.7	1,273.3	1,253.6	**29.9**
Manitoba	587.0	594.2	606.6	**19.6**	463.0	477.5	479.8	**16.8**	124.0	116.7	126.8	**2.8**
Saskatchewan	494.4	500.1	503.1	**8.7**	393.1	403.8	410.4	**17.3**	101.4	96.2	92.8	**(8.6)**
Alberta	1,927.9	1,987.6	1,985.1	**57.2**	1,600.5	1,657.3	1,658.0	**57.5**	327.4	330.3	327.0	**(0.4)**
British Columbia	2,225.9	2,305.3	2,304.5	**78.6**	1,764.7	1,814.2	1,831.3	**66.6**	461.2	491.1	473.2	**12.0**

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change
Canada	**16,788.2**	17,116.8	17,136.0	**347.8**	**13,718.2**	14,008.8	14,029.4	**311.2**	**3,070.0**	3,108.0	3,106.6	**36.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.6	221.3	223.7	**5.1**	187.9	187.4	189.1	**1.2**	30.7	34.0	34.6	**3.9**
Prince Edward Island	70.0	71.0	70.4	**0.4**	58.2	58.8	59.4	**1.2**	11.8	12.1	11.0	**(0.8)**
Nova Scotia	**449.5**	449.5	452.4	**2.9**	**366.7**	365.3	369.1	**2.4**	**82.8**	84.1	83.3	**0.5**
New Brunswick	362.7	366.3	367.3	**4.6**	305.7	310.3	309.3	**3.6**	57.0	56.1	57.9	**0.9**
Quebec	3,840.4	3,887.3	3,867.5	**27.1**	3,130.8	3,164.0	3,154.2	**23.4**	709.5	723.3	713.3	**3.8**
Ontario	6,554.8	6,688.2	6,700.4	**145.6**	5,361.2	5,470.6	5,481.4	**120.2**	1,193.6	1,217.6	1,219.0	**25.4**
Manitoba	593.2	602.7	611.7	**18.5**	473.5	494.0	491.3	**17.8**	119.6	108.7	120.4	**0.8**
Saskatchewan	501.9	508.2	510.1	**8.2**	402.4	418.4	420.1	**17.7**	99.4	89.8	90.0	**(9.4)**
Alberta	1,950.2	2,004.5	2,008.1	**57.9**	1,637.3	1,695.7	1,695.6	**58.3**	312.9	308.8	312.5	**(0.4)**
British Columbia	2,247.1	2,317.9	2,324.3	**77.2**	1,794.6	1,843.7	1,859.6	**65.0**	452.5	474.2	464.7	**12.2**

Employment - Actual (000's)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change
Canada	**16,575.7**	16,845.2	16,915.5	**339.8**	**13,410.1**	13,570.6	13,707.2	**297.1**	**3,165.6**	3,274.6	3,208.2	**42.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	207.7	207.3	213.0	**5.3**	176.5	171.4	177.5	**1.0**	31.3	35.9	35.5	**4.2**
Prince Edward Island	65.8	66.8	66.5	**0.7**	53.2	53.5	54.9	**1.7**	12.6	13.2	11.6	**(1.0)**
Nova Scotia	**442.5**	436.1	447.0	**4.5**	**356.5**	348.7	361.6	**5.1**	**86.0**	87.3	85.3	**(0.7)**
New Brunswick	349.9	352.0	354.7	**4.8**	289.6	291.7	292.3	**2.7**	60.3	60.3	62.4	**2.1**
Quebec	3,785.4	3,809.5	3,805.8	**20.4**	3,047.6	3,039.3	3,065.8	**18.2**	737.8	770.3	740.0	**2.2**
Ontario	6,489.2	6,586.4	6,629.2	**140.0**	5,265.5	5,313.1	5,375.6	**110.1**	1,223.7	1,273.3	1,253.6	**29.9**
Manitoba	587.0	594.2	606.6	**19.6**	463.0	477.5	479.8	**16.8**	124.0	116.7	126.8	**2.8**
Saskatchewan	494.4	500.1	503.1	**8.7**	393.1	403.8	410.4	**17.3**	101.4	96.2	92.8	**(8.6)**
Alberta	1,927.9	1,987.6	1,985.1	**57.2**	1,600.5	1,657.3	1,658.0	**57.5**	327.4	330.3	327.0	**(0.4)**
British Columbia	2,225.9	2,305.3	2,304.5	**78.6**	1,764.7	1,814.2	1,831.3	**66.6**	461.2	491.1	473.2	**12.0**

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia

Canada - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change
Total, all industries	17,699.4	18,000.4	18,050.9	351.5	16,575.7	16,845.2	16,915.5	339.8	6.3	6.4	6.3	0.0
Goods-producing sector	4,182.6	4,144.3	4,171.8	(10.8)	3,862.5	3,835.1	3,876.9	14.4	7.7	7.5	7.1	(0.6)
Agriculture	335.8	333.7	338.2	2.4	319.5	312.5	321.4	1.9	4.9	6.4	5.0	0.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	358.3	352.0	354.0	(4.3)	321.1	322.9	313.4	(7.7)	10.4	8.3	11.5	1.1
Forestry and logging with support activities	61.5	65.3	62.8	1.3	48.2	53.2	45.6	(2.6)	21.6	18.4	27.4	5.8
Fishing, hunting and trapping	36.0	23.6	30.1	(5.9)	28.0	18.9	21.1	(6.9)	22.2	19.9	29.9	7.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	260.8	263.2	261.1	0.3	244.9	250.8	246.7	1.8	6.1	4.7	5.5	(0.6)
Utilities	131.2	153.4	152.2	21.0	127.8	150.9	149.0	21.2	2.6	1.6	2.1	(0.5)
Construction	1,174.9	1,248.1	1,281.6	106.7	1,058.4	1,130.2	1,174.5	116.1	9.9	9.4	8.3	(1.6)
Manufacturing	2,182.3	2,057.2	2,045.8	(136.5)	2,035.7	1,918.6	1,918.5	(117.2)	6.7	6.7	6.2	(0.5)
Durables	1,335.9	1,233.6	1,223.9	(112.0)	1,240.4	1,158.1	1,153.2	(87.2)	7.2	6.1	5.8	(1.4)
Non-durables	846.3	823.5	821.9	(24.4)	795.3	760.5	765.2	(30.1)	6.0	7.7	6.9	0.9
Services-producing sector	13,218.1	13,519.3	13,520.5	302.4	12,713.3	13,010.1	13,038.6	325.3	3.8	3.8	3.6	(0.2)
Trade	2,800.4	2,786.5	2,796.2	(4.2)	2,671.1	2,664.7	2,683.5	12.4	4.6	4.4	4.0	(0.6)
Wholesale trade	672.1	642.9	639.9	(32.2)	649.6	623.6	618.9	(30.7)	3.4	3.0	3.3	(0.1)
Retail trade	2,128.3	2,143.6	2,156.3	28.0	2,021.6	2,041.1	2,064.6	43.0	5.0	4.8	4.3	(0.7)
Transportation and warehousing	848.6	882.6	876.2	27.6	815.3	855.1	846.7	31.4	3.9	3.1	3.4	(0.5)
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,074.9	1,098.2	1,094.4	19.5	1,051.7	1,073.2	1,072.0	20.3	2.1	2.3	2.0	(0.1)
Finance and insurance	765.0	778.9	774.3	9.3	749.4	763.6	762.9	13.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	(0.5)
Real estate and leasing	309.9	319.2	320.2	10.3	302.4	309.6	309.1	6.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,137.6	1,235.8	1,225.6	88.0	1,108.8	1,202.6	1,197.0	88.2	2.5	2.7	2.3	(0.2)
Business, building and other support services	728.8	741.3	745.0	16.2	662.2	683.4	679.5	17.3	9.1	7.8	8.8	(0.3)
Educational services	1,252.8	1,270.9	1,278.2	25.4	1,231.9	1,243.6	1,261.8	29.9	1.7	2.1	1.3	(0.4)
Health care and social assistance	1,860.1	1,904.8	1,897.2	37.1	1,832.7	1,872.1	1,869.7	37.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	(0.1)
Information, culture and recreation	779.6	784.5	770.9	(8.7)	739.1	735.3	723.9	(15.2)	5.2	6.3	6.1	0.9
Accommodation and food services	1,135.8	1,110.4	1,136.2	0.4	1,045.5	1,031.7	1,052.5	7.0	8.0	7.1	7.4	(0.6)
Other services	739.4	775.7	761.9	22.5	715.3	739.6	732.0	16.7	3.2	4.7	3.9	0.7
Public administration	860.1	928.8	938.5	78.4	839.7	908.9	919.9	80.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	(0.4)
Unclassified industries	298.8	336.7	358.6	59.8	-	-	-	#VALUE!	-	-	-	#VALUE!

Nova Scotia - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change
Total, all industries	485.6	478.3	488.1	2.5	442.5	436.1	447.0	4.5	8.9	8.8	8.4	(0.5)
Goods-producing sector	100.6	97.2	102.2	1.6	85.2	83.0	90.3	5.1	15.3	14.6	11.6	(3.7)
Agriculture	6.2	6.5	7.6	1.4	5.2	5.0	6.6	1.4	16.1	23.1	11.8	(4.3)
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	16.9	14.2	16.3	(0.6)	13.4	11.9	13.2	(0.2)	20.7	16.2	18.4	(2.3)
Forestry and logging with support activities	3.5	3.7	4.9	1.4	3.0	2.8	3.5	0.5	17.1	24.3	26.5	9.4
Fishing, hunting and trapping	9.7	6.5	8.3	(1.4)	7.5	5.3	6.8	(0.7)	22.7	18.5	18.1	(4.6)
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.7	3.9	3.1	(0.6)	2.9	3.8	3.0	0.1	21.6	-	-	(21.6)
Utilities	1.9	3.2	3.3	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.2	1.3	0.0	-	-	0.0
Construction	30.7	33.3	33.2	2.5	23.4	26.9	29.2	5.8	23.5	19.2	12.0	(11.5)
Manufacturing	45.0	40.0	41.8	(3.2)	41.3	36.2	38.0	(3.3)	8.2	9.5	9.1	0.9
Durables	19.9	16.7	16.5	(3.4)	18.2	15.0	15.2	(3.0)	9.0	9.6	7.9	(1.1)
Non-durables	25.1	23.4	25.4	0.3	23.1	21.2	22.9	(0.2)	7.6	9.4	9.8	2.2
Services-producing sector	376.3	372.8	375.5	(0.8)	357.3	353.0	356.7	(0.6)	5.0	5.3	5.0	0.0
Trade	84.0	83.7	86.0	2.0	78.2	79.7	81.1	2.9	6.9	4.8	5.8	(1.1)
Wholesale trade	14.0	17.0	16.9	2.9	13.2	15.9	15.3	2.1	6.4	6.5	9.5	3.1
Retail trade	70.0	66.7	69.1	(0.9)	65.1	63.8	65.8	0.7	7.0	4.2	4.9	(2.1)
Transportation and warehousing	19.1	19.7	18.2	(0.9)	18.0	18.3	17.1	(0.9)	5.8	7.1	6.0	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	24.6	23.0	22.9	(1.7)	23.8	22.7	22.0	(1.8)	3.3	-	3.9	0.6
Finance and insurance	15.5	14.3	15.0	(0.5)	15.0	14.3	14.8	(0.2)	3.2	-	-	(3.2)
Real estate and leasing	9.0	8.7	7.9	(1.1)	8.8	8.4	7.2	(1.6)	0.0	-	8.9	8.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	16.4	19.9	19.4	3.0	15.6	19.3	18.6	3.0	4.9	3.0	4.1	(0.8)
Business, building and other support services	26.3	30.4	30.1	3.8	23.9	26.2	26.8	2.9	9.1	13.8	11.0	1.9
Educational services	42.2	35.2	37.5	(4.7)	41.7	33.9	37.2	(4.5)	1.4	3.7	-	(1.4)
Health care and social assistance	61.1	60.0	60.5	(0.6)	60.4	58.6	59.3	(1.1)	1.1	2.3	2.0	0.9
Information, culture and recreation	18.3	19.4	20.9	2.6	17.6	18.4	19.4	1.8	3.8	5.2	7.7	3.9
Accommodation and food services	33.3	30.4	28.5	(4.8)	29.3	26.8	26.3	(3.0)	12.0	11.8	7.7	(4.3)
Other services	22.4	20.8	21.1	(1.3)	21.5	19.6	19.5	(2.0)	4.0	5.3	7.6	3.6
Public administration	28.6	30.3	30.4	1.8	27.4	29.4	29.4	2.0	4.2	3.0	3.3	(0.9)
Unclassified industries	8.6	8.3	10.4	1.8	-	-	-	#VALUE!	-	-	-	#VALUE!

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

CMA Data
(Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

Characteristics	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual	Participation - %			Annual	Employment Rate - %			Annual
	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change	Apr.'07	Mar'08	Apr'08	Change
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	7.3	8.7	9.3	2.0	64.5	66.7	67.1	2.6	59.8	60.9	60.9	1.1
Halifax	**5.2**	**5.1**	**5.1**	(0.1)	**69.1**	**68.4**	**68.6**	(0.5)	**65.5**	**64.9**	**65.1**	(0.4)
Saint John, New Brunswick	4.2	6.0	6.2	2.0	64.0	66.0	66.2	2.2	61.3	62.1	62.1	0.8
Saguenay	10.5	10.6	10.7	0.2	61.3	59.0	59.8	(1.5)	54.8	52.8	53.4	(1.4)
Quebec	5.4	6.0	5.4	-	65.2	66.2	66.3	1.1	61.7	62.2	62.8	1.1
Trois-Rivières	8.8	9.4	9.4	0.6	63.4	64.0	64.1	0.7	57.8	58.1	58.1	0.3
Sherbrooke	7.3	6.9	6.2	(1.1)	64.7	64.4	63.1	(1.6)	60.0	59.9	59.2	(0.8)
Montreal	7.1	7.7	7.8	0.7	66.2	66.6	66.5	0.3	61.5	61.5	61.3	(0.2)
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.2	4.5	4.7	(0.5)	70.9	72.2	72.3	1.4	67.3	68.9	68.9	1.6
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	6.5	5.1	5.8	(0.7)	71.5	73.3	74.0	2.5	66.9	69.6	69.7	2.8
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4.7	4.3	4.3	(0.4)	70.7	71.8	71.7	1.0	67.4	68.7	68.6	1.2
Kingston	4.5	5.7	5.4	0.9	65.8	65.1	66.3	0.5	62.9	61.4	62.7	(0.2)
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	5.4	5.8	6.0	0.6	63.8	63.5	63.2	(0.6)	60.3	59.8	59.4	(0.9)
Oshawa	6.3	7.0	8.0	1.7	68.0	68.1	68.6	0.6	63.7	63.4	63.1	(0.6)
Toronto	6.8	6.4	6.3	(0.5)	68.5	68.5	68.8	0.3	63.9	64.1	64.5	0.6
Hamilton	6.4	6.6	6.7	0.3	66.0	66.3	66.6	0.6	61.8	61.9	62.1	0.3
St. Catharines - Niagara	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.1	61.7	63.6	63.9	2.2	57.3	59.0	59.2	1.9
London	5.7	6.4	6.9	1.2	67.8	67.1	67.2	(0.6)	64.0	62.8	62.6	(1.4)
Windsor	9.4	9.7	8.3	(1.1)	62.4	64.6	63.5	1.1	56.6	58.3	58.2	1.6
Kitchener	5.9	5.2	4.9	(1.0)	69.9	69.7	69.1	(0.8)	65.8	66.0	65.7	(0.1)
Thunder Bay	7.3	5.8	6.1	(1.2)	64.0	64.6	65.1	1.1	59.2	60.8	61.1	1.9
Winnipeg	5.0	4.2	4.4	(0.6)	70.3	70.2	70.7	0.4	66.8	67.3	67.7	0.9
Regina	4.2	4.4	4.3	0.1	71.1	70.1	70.2	(0.9)	68.1	67.0	67.1	(1.0)
Saskatoon	4.1	3.6	3.7	(0.4)	72.6	72.0	72.3	(0.3)	69.6	69.4	69.6	-
Calgary	3.3	3.1	2.9	(0.4)	75.5	74.8	75.3	(0.2)	73.0	72.5	73.1	0.1
Edmonton	3.3	3.8	3.8	0.5	70.3	73.2	72.6	2.3	68.0	70.4	69.9	1.9
Abbotsford	4.8	5.6	5.4	0.6	66.5	67.2	68.3	1.8	63.3	63.5	64.5	1.2
Vancouver	3.7	3.8	3.9	0.2	66.7	67.0	66.8	0.1	64.2	64.4	64.2	-
Victoria	3.1	3.2	2.8	(0.3)	64.6	67.6	68.4	3.8	62.5	65.5	66.5	4.0

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics: *The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.* As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2